

CROOKS MUST GET OUT OF CITY

DETECTIVES TO ARREST THEM ON SIGHT IF THEY DON'T.

Inspector McLaughlin Hopes to Have a Vagabond Law Seen That Will Make New York a Better Place to Live. Forty Gathered in Theatre Crowds.

The forty crooks gathered in by the police on Tuesday night were chiefly young men forced from other cities by the application of drastic laws against persons with criminal records. They were lined up yesterday morning before 170 sleuths of the detective bureau in their assembly room at Police Headquarters.

Nearly all the prisoners have records as pickpockets and most of them were caught in the theatre district just after the shows turned out their audiences. To catch the new breed of crooks, much new young blood has been injected into the detective bureau by its recently appointed chief, Inspector William W. McLaughlin. A large number of the detective sergeants who listened to the chief's remarks as each crook responded to his name, standing on the platform in the rear of the room, were mere children when McLaughlin was the right hand man of Inspector Byrne. They are a bright and sharp looking lot and they realize that the chief is in earnest in his efforts to clear the city of criminals.

Some of the detectives recognized men in the line arrested by other detectives as offenders they had taken in themselves. Johnny Tighe, whose picture is in the rogues' gallery, was spotted by Detective Lreson, who works along the North River as a man wanted in Patterson, N. J., for jumping his bail. Tighe had been nabbed as a suspicious person at Forty-second street and Seventh avenue on Tuesday night and probably would have been discharged in court if McLaughlin had not got into communication with the Patterson authorities and told them the fugitive had been caught here. A policeman from Patterson came over and took Tighe back.

Chief McLaughlin made a little address to the crooks after they had answered to their names and stood with hats off and on while the detectives got good looks at them. He said in the severe official tone reserved for criminals:

"I'm going to drive you out of this town. You are professional thieves, and you can't come here to steal. Some of you have been here many times before and you will be brought here again if you don't get out. It does not matter how many times you may be discharged in the courts; my men will keep on arresting you."

Only a few of the crooks were held, and nearly all were let go who had been arrested merely as suspicious persons. Inspector McLaughlin said that only a few of those recently taken in his dragnet were old timers. A new generation of rascals has sprung up and they are even cleverer than the old, he said.

"They come here from many other cities, chiefly in the West, and they seem to regard New York as the Mecca of thieves," the inspector went on. "There is no law by which crooks can be held as vagrants or banished from the city under penalty of imprisonment, as in many other cities. Magistrate Cornell is cooperating with the Detective Bureau to have a law enacted based on that of Massachusetts, making a vagrant of any person who has been convicted of a felony who has no visible means of support and who shall be loitering near banking institutions or may be seen in crowded public places, at public gatherings or on crowded thoroughfares and who cannot give a satisfactory explanation of his presence. We hope after this law is enacted that we will have New York too warm for criminals. They would give this city a wide berth if we had the power to do what is done in other cities."

"Take, for instance, the case of Joe Murray, who was arrested on March 13 as a suspicious person. We took him to court and he was discharged. Forty-five minutes later he was rearrested at Fortieth street and Broadway by Detectives Finn and Brozman just after he had stolen a pocket book on a car. He was indicted for grand larceny, but pleaded to petit larceny. Judge O'Sullivan suspended sentence and accepted bail. We arrested Murray again on Monday and yesterday morning Judge O'Sullivan told him that if he was ever caught in a public place again he would be sent to prison. In all we have taken him in fifteen times."

"He was arrested in Buffalo five years ago and they gave him a number of hours to leave the city. He left. He was nabbed in San Francisco later and forced out of the town. Last May he was arrested in New Orleans, solely on his criminal record and the fact that he was in a crowded car, and he was fined \$20 and sent to jail for thirty days. We have our share of local crooks, but we would not make New York so inviting to outside talent. They know that they have immunity here unless they are caught in the act, and that is why they come."

"Our men in the theatre districts have become familiar with nearly all the rascals by personal observation. They know the inspection of the photographs of others. I recently had introduced in the Police Chronicle, which most of the men of the force read, the scheme of printing the traits and descriptions of rogues for whom rewards are offered. This idea I got from The Detective, which is the official journal of the police authorities and sheriffs of the United States. The result has been the arrest by members of the force of several crooks whose pictures have appeared in the Chronicle."

"The pickpockets who are now busy all over town and their bent graft just after the crowds come out of the theatres, usually play piccollo in saloons in the neighborhood of the subway stations where the crowds are thickest. They know to a minute when to get up and start out for the stations or crowd themselves into already crowded cars. We know most of their language, we keep track of them and we are going to keep on gathering them in night after night."

Sergeant Dunn, who is Inspector McLaughlin's right hand in the bureau, said that a number of the crooks who were lined up every morning before the detectives had been picked by the police from police to town in Connecticut and New Jersey as fugitives from justice. Most of these men had been arrested merely on their record and because they were in places where they might play their trade."

A Western pickpocket who had been taken in four times got very weary and asked to be sent out to his home, promising that he would try to be good. Sergeant Dunn had known him years ago, and knew that he was a man of his word. The sergeant said:

"If I send a man up to the Grand Central Station with you to buy your ticket and put on a train, the crook answered, and the sergeant put up his own money and the man went home."

"How you going to get that money back?" a friend of the sergeant asked him. He answered, "He'll send it to me all right."

MADE BET AND WHISTLED.

Lively Poolroom Dash on West Broadway Three Picked Out From Fifteen.

Detectives of Inspector Hogan's staff and of the Church street station house swooped down on an alleged poolroom on the second floor at 65 West Broadway at 5:30 yesterday afternoon. They arrested Jacob Schwartz of 241 East Fifty-first street, and Samuel and Henry Stedeker, both of 983 Lexington avenue, on the charge of maintaining a poolroom.

Detective Devlin gained entrance to the place on the pretence of laying a bet. He saw the money Devlin blew his whistle and five more detectives broke down the door. There were fifteen men altogether inside. The police took a telephone and a typograph instrument.

BABYLESS WOMEN FILL COURT.

Man With Wooden Leg Says Benjamin Caused Loss of His Foot.

There was another hearing in the Yorkville police court yesterday on the complaint that Julius Benjamin, the Hebrew Christian Scientist, had practiced medicine contrary to law. When the case was called at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the court room was crowded.

"Who are all those people out there?" Magistrate Moss asked the policeman on the bridge. "See what they want."

"I've been among 'em, your Honor. They're the ladies that wanted babies and couldn't get them and came to testify in this case," responded the cop.

Mrs. Sofia Jacobowitz, of 237 Seventh street was called as a witness and said that she went to Benjamin's office in hopes that a baby would come to her. She met there Mrs. Goldfarb, who had the same longing. Their faith in Benjamin was strong at first.

"I told Mrs. Goldfarb that her wish was to be gratified at last and she would get the baby clothes ready. I said to her that her mourning would soon be over and joy would come to her home in answer to Benjamin's prayer," said the witness.

She said that when she went on her approaching happiness was so great that she bought a gold spoon and a gold fork and presented them to the man that was to do so much for her. As the months rolled by and the expected baby did not arrive she demanded back her presents and got them. Solomon Resnick, of 331 East First street, a one legged man, next testified. He said that on March 4, 1904, he went to Benjamin's office and complained of a club foot. The witness then went on:

"This man said he could cure my foot in three months. I went to his office every day for two months, at \$1 a visit. Then three times a week for another month. He gave me pills to take. My foot got so bad I had to go to the Presbyterian Hospital. They wanted to know there who had been treating me. They fit it out of my foot."

The examination will be continued to-day.

FOUGHT WITH BOILING WATER.

Italians in Shocking Plight Shake Hands at Court Order.

Two Italians who wouldn't give their names stood at the bar in Essex Market police court yesterday with their heads and faces swathed in bandages and dripping with sweat oil. Both men were plainly suffering from painful burns. They told Magistrate Mayo that they had quarrelled on the top floor of a tenement house on Grand street, near Mulberry.

One of the participants asserted, through the court interpreter, that the other had made remarks about his family. This resulted in a heated argument and both grabbed cans of boiling water from the stove and threw it at each other. Both were fearfully scalded about the head and arms and ran in agony to a physician's office. Then they hurried to the court.

At the sight of the men, visibly in great pain, Magistrate Mayo immediately made way for them. They had worked themselves into a frenzy and for several minutes they threw the court room into confusion by their shouts and wild gesticulations.

"You men are a sight," said the Magistrate, "one seems about as badly done up as the other. We'll have to wait a while. You've got to wait to-day; a long time ago we came from Italy together," said one.

"Was any one else mixed up or hurt in the fight?"

"No,"

"Well, then, since the honors seem to be about even and you are both severely punished, and as you appear to be respectable fellows, for old country's sake shake hands and make up your quarrel."

But, mind you, no more hot water fighting in New York or I'll send you to prison," concluded Magistrate Mayo. They shook hands and walked out of court arm in arm.

COP TAKEN FOR BURGLAR.

While He Held Up Real Burglar, Tenant Covered Him With Gun.

A shirt sleeved man fingered the cash register in one of the United Cigar Company's stores at 572 Ninth avenue early yesterday morning caused Policeman Pickhardt to smile when he opened the door leading into the adjoining hallway, where a broad shaft of light from the store shone through a foot square hole in the partition, by which the burglar had gained entrance. The hole wouldn't admit the cop, and seeing that the burglar had no other means of escape Pickhardt pleaded with him to crawl out and be arrested.

While he was arguing a deep voice sounded from the stairway.

"Don't move a step, you damned thief. I've got you covered."

Pickhardt flattened himself against the wall, thinking that he was at the mercy of a second burglar.

"I'm a police officer," he finally got the courage to reply.

"Light a match and show me or you're a dead man," came from above.

When Pickhardt did this a night shirted tenant of the house descended with a big revolver and told the cop what a close call he had had.

The burglar finally crawled out upon Pickhardt's promise not to use his club. He gave his name as Edward F. Hill, 21 years old, of 345 West Forty-third street. In the West Side court he was held in \$1,500 bonds for trial.

THE SEAGUERS.

On the passenger list of the Hamburg American liner Blucher, which sails to-day for Hamburg, are:

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bannsen, Mrs. Ottilie Busch, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Center, Lieut. Hans Gumprecht, Lieut. John Grosseberg, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Leeds, L. A. McCreary, Capt. Schenckman and G. D. Waetzoldt.

On the passenger list of the North German Lloyd Line steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II., which arrived yesterday from Bremen, are:

Mr. and Mrs. Collin Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Bannister, Louis Bernachi, F. R. G. S. R. and Mrs. Hermann Frach, Mrs. Marianne Kibbel, Jesse Lewinsohn, Lillian Russell, Lieut. Levanth, Lieut. C. F. Morse, Lieut. C. B. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. George L. McCurdy, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Page.

NEW CHARITIES FEDERATION.

CITY AIDED INSTITUTIONS TO WORK TOGETHER.

Metz Puts Into Effect a Plan Suggested to Grout Dr. Anjuma and Hospitals Interested—Hope Is That the City May Now Get More for Its Money.

City Comptroller Metz has set on foot a movement, which was suggested under Mr. Grout's administration, but which was not carried through, to form a federation of the private charities to support which the city helps.

There are 137 institutions of this character. The sum paid last year was \$3,900,000 in round numbers. Nearly two-thirds of this goes for the support of homes for children. The law does not permit the commitment of children under 15 to a public institution. They must be sent to private places of the religious faith to which the child was born. Thus there are thousands of orphans who are practically wards of the city and for the support of each one of whom the city pays \$2 a week.

The city also has a semi-official supervision of various hospitals, because it pays 60 cents a day to these institutions for medical cases and 80 cents a day for surgical cases. The hospitals in return must conform to certain rules established by the Board of Estimate and the State Board of Charities or lose the city money.

The plan of a federation of these societies was suggested first last year at a small dinner party at which Comptroller Grout and several of his subordinates were present. Mr. Grout approved the plan, but did not have opportunity to carry it out in his administration. When Mr. Metz came in Dr. David C. Potter, who is chief examiner for the Comptroller's office of the accounts of institutions, called his attention to the plan, and he favored it at once. He appointed the following committee to consider the matter: William R. Stewart, Edward Lauterbach, Charles L. Brace, John W. Weed, Michael J. Scanlan, Amzi Lake, Mornay Williams, the Rev. William J. White, Moses May, Thomas M. Mulry, the Rev. D. J. McMahon, Francis S. Griffin, Charles E. Teale, William J. Coombs and Robert W. Hebbeler.

This committee met two weeks ago in Dr. Potter's office, approved the plan and appointed a subcommittee on plan and scope which has had several sessions and will report to the Comptroller in a few days. There seems to be no doubt that the federation will be formed, that it will have a central board of administration for the study of statistics and the exchange of ideas, and that it will hold a public conference once a year. Speaking of the matter yesterday Dr. Potter said:

"The idea is that the city may get more for its money rather than that it may save money, and also to help the institutions do their work better. To quote from a recent report on this matter: 'The city says in effect to the management of the private hospitals: "You have put up and opened an institution for special reasons of your own. You desire to take patients of your own religious faith or have prepared to practise some specialty. We are ready to pay you for those cases you may take, which if you did not take would come to public institutions, about the cost of their treatment in the city charity hospitals. This enables you to meet the objects of your organization or get the patients you desire, and gives you a part if not all of the cost."

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The Wanamaker Store  
Store Closes at 5:30 P. M.

Beautiful Imported Black Silk Coats and Mantles In a Remarkable Offering

Our representative secured this superb collection of Black Silk and Lace Wraps during his recent visit to Berlin. They were the sample garments of one of the best concerns in the business. They represent the choicest styles brought out this present season at the very fountainhead of fine garment making.

The fine hand-made laces and the beautiful applique work of braid and silk produce effects characteristic of the imported coats, impossible to American-made garments.

The styles range from short jackets and capes to very long and handsome garments for day or evening wear. Some are of heavy silk, others are of filmy accordion-plaited chiffon, with no lining at all.

The collection would be extraordinary at regular prices, but when each piece is worth a third to a half more than its present price, the opportunity is one to be promptly seized upon by women who enjoy possession of these elegant garments.

The Capes range in price from \$25 to \$40.  
The Coats from \$35 to \$175. Second Floor, Broadway.

Voile Suits and Voile Skirts

Manufacturers complain of scarcity of voile. But Fashion's mind is made up. "Voile!" she insists. There is no scarcity of voile suits and skirts here. We know Fashion's whims almost before she does, and are always amply prepared for them.

The Voile Suits. All the charming novelty plaids and checks. All the new tans, blues, grays, greens. And black, certainly. Fancy Eton and bolero jackets, plaited, strapped, piped with silk, inlaid with silk braid-trimmed, lace-appliqued, with smart elbow sleeves. Some with vests. Skirts in every modern variation of circular, gored and princess styles. \$35 to \$110.

The Voile Skirts. Most effective and fashionable, especially when worn with taffeta jackets. Finest black voile, made over full taffeta drop-skirts. Circular, gored, plaited, paneled, strapped with peau de soie or silk—some with bands of black silk in most handsome effects—braid or silk trimmings. All graceful, new, faultless. \$16.50, \$18 and \$21. Second floor, Broadway.

Men's \$15 and \$18 Winter Suits—Coat and Vest for \$5 Trousers for \$2.50

We are determined to rid our stock of every solitary Winter Suit, and we've resorted to drastic measures to do it. Thus—We find ourselves left with about seventy-five heavy-weight suits—blue and black chevots and fancy cheviot mixtures. Some of our best-selling patterns are included in this collection, every suit of which was priced at \$15 or \$18 in our regular stock.

Today we "split" the Suits; that is, sell coat and vest, and trousers separately.

Coat and Vest, at \$5 — Trousers, at \$2.50

All sizes are here as the selling begins, but, of course, they're broken. Large men have especially good selection. You'll need to be quick to get your share of this rare bargain. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Spring Underwear  
The Wanamaker stocks provide the most comprehensive assortment of Underwear to be found in New York City. For many years, particular men have discovered that they found here many wanted varieties impossible to secure elsewhere.

Several excellent lines of English Light-weight Underwear, which we are now showing, will be greatly appreciated by discriminating men. The prices also are favorable. Some descriptive items follow:

At \$1 each—English light-weight white or ecru-color. Ties. Ties with open or closed front, sleeves; also with open front, in short or long sleeves. Drawers, with reinforced seats, in 28 or 31-inch inseam, also knee length.

At \$1 each—White gauze Cotton Shirts, with short or long sleeves. Drawers to match, in 28 or 31-inch inseam.

Regular-made white Merino Shirts or Drawers, medium weight. Shirts, size 34, at \$1.40; drawers, size 30, at \$1.50; advance 10c on each increasing size.

English plain white Merino Shirts or Drawers, gauze weight. Shirts, size 34, at \$1.40; drawers, size 30, at \$1.40; advance 5c on each increasing size.

English white gauze Merino Shirts or Drawers, regular-made. Shirts, size 34, at \$1.80; drawers, size 30, at \$1.90; advance 5c on each additional size.

Natural wool, guaranteed unshrinkable, gauze-weight Shirts or Drawers. Shirts, with short or long sleeves, in 28 or 31-inch inseam, with spliced seats, in 28 or 31-inch inseam, size 30, at \$2.05. Advance 10c on each additional size. Ninth street.

The New Spring BELTS Are Here  
With the long-waist styles and the passion for soft blouses, comes a splendid chance for beautiful girdles and belts. Fashion experts have seized upon it. Read what they have done:

Silk elastic belts embossed to resemble embroidery—the raised flowers or other designs, left plain or beautifully tinted. Harmonizing buckles.

Tinsel belts in pale or brilliant effects, some intermeshed with color; with long slender buckles and ornaments, richly ornate, or simple spirals ornamented with great stones. Some with beautiful miniature buckles. Some with novel jewelry designs, chiefly in Pompadour fashion.

Elastic belts, treated to look like leather—a natty effect. Jet and steel studded belts of elastic or leather in broad or conventional shapes.

And that isn't nearly all—nor does it tell how lovely, \$1 to \$35 each. And here is a bit of economy spice: Tinsel belts, plain or with woven designs, some in dashing colored effects. \$1.50 each, were \$2.25 to \$3.50. Rotunda Facing Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER  
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,  
Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

UNHAPPY QUEENS CORNERS.  
Police Now Refuse to Serve Their Sub-pens Outside the Borough.  
The Queens borough Corners are in more trouble. This time the police have refused to serve subpoenas for them where the person wanted is outside of Queens borough. The Corners are quarrelling among themselves over the appointment of a chief clerk. Commissioner Bingham out of their police detail. The telephone company cut out their telephone because no one paid the bill, and now the police refuse to do work for them except when it does not interfere with regular work.

Dead Man Fined \$100.  
Louis Nosser, the gambler who a few days ago killed himself and the woman he had deceived, was called yesterday as a juror in Trial Term, Part IV, of the Supreme Court. As there was no response to the call, Justice Van Kirk, who is trying street railway damage suits in that part, declared Nosser in contempt and fined him \$100. The fine was remitted later.

Browning King & Co  
ORIGINATORS AND SOLE-MAKERS OF HALF-SIZES IN CLOTHING  
Spring Overcoats.  
There is our "Ultra," a new Single-breasted, fly-front, French back Overcoat, long and with full skirts; the Chesterfield, the conservative garment, a little more conformed to the figure than formerly; and, of course, the Standard Coverts, comfortable and convenient, and like the others, a shade shapelier than in former seasons.  
\$15 to \$30.<